Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 16, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1791. [Whole No. 224.]

FROM THE *(BOSTON)* COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

IN that part of Mr. PAINE's pamphlet which he has chosen to call the miscellaneous chapter, he observes that, "when a man in a long "cause attempts to steer his course by any thing "else than some *polar truth or principle*, he is sure "to be lost." I have sought for the polar principle to which HIS exertions were directed in this publication, and I must acknowledge I have sought in vain. His production is historical, political, miscellaneous, satirical and panegyrical. It is an ENCOMIUM upon the National Assembly of *France*. It is a commentary upon the rights of men, inferring questionable deductions from unquestionable principles. It is a severe SATIRE upon Mr. *Burke* and his pamphlet, upon the English government, upon Kings, upon Nobility, and Aristocracy; it is a narrative of several occurrences, connected with the French revolution, and it concludes with a kind of prophetical impulse, in the expectation of an "*European Congress to patronize the progress of free government, and promote the civilization of nations with each other.*" The object which he promised to himself, in this publication, is not so dubious as the principle on which he wrote. His intention appears evidently to be, to convince the people of Great-Britain, that they have neither Liberty nor a Constitution—that their only possible means to procure these blessings to themselves, is to "topple down headlong" their present government, and follow implicitly the example of the French. As to the right, he scruples not to say, "that which a whole nation chooses to do, it "has a right to do." This proposition is a part of what Mr. PAINE calls a system of principles in opposition to those of Mr. *Burke*, and it is laid down without any sort of qualification. It is not my intention to defend the principles of Mr. *Burke*—TRUTH is the only object of my pursuit, and I shall without hesitation refuse my assent to every principle inconsistent with that, whether it proceeds from Mr. *Burke*, Mr. *Paine*, or even from the illustrious *National Assembly* of *France*. This principle, that a whole nation has a right to do whatsoever it pleases, cannot in any sense whatever be admitted as true. The eternal and immutable laws of justice and of morality, are paramount to all human legislation. The violation of those laws is certainly within the power, but it is not among the rights of nations. The power of a nation is the collected power of all the individuals which compose it. The rights of a nation are in like manner the collected rights of its individuals; and it must *follow* from thence, that the powers of a nation are more extensive than its rights in the very same proportion with those of individuals. It is somewhat remarkable that in speaking of the exercise of the particular right of forming a constitution, Mr. *Paine* himself denies to a nation, that omnipotence, which he had before so liberally bestowed. For this same nation, which has a right to do whatever it pleases, has no right to establish a government in *hereditary succession*.—It is of infinite consequence, that the distinction between *power* and *right* should be fully acknowledged, and admitted as one of the fundamental principles of Legislators. A whole nation such as *France*, *England*, or *America*, can act only by representation; and the acts of the representative body must be considered as the acts of the nation. We must go farther, and say that the acts of the majority in the Representative Assembly are the acts of the whole body, and consequently of the whole nation. If therefore, a majority thus constituted, are bound by no law human or divine, and have no other rule but their sovereign will and pleasure, to direct them; what possible security can any citizen of the nation have for the protection of his unalienable rights? The principles of liberty must still be the sport of arbitrary power, and the hideous form of despotism, must lay aside the diadem and the sceptre, only to assume the party-coloured garments of democracy.

The system of principles upon which Mr. *Paine* advances this assertion is intended to prove that the English nation have a right to destroy their present form of government, and to erect another. I am not disposed to deny this right, nor is it at present necessary to examine whether Mr. *Burke*'s opinions upon this subject, are not directed rather against the expediency than the abstracted rights of such a measure. It may, however, not be improper to trace the origin of Mr. *Paine*'s arguments against the principles maintained by Mr. *Burke*. Doctor *Price* had asserted, that "by the principles of the revolu-"tion, in 1688, the people of *England* had ac-"quired the right, 1. To chuse their own go-"vernours. 2. To cashier them for misconduct; "and 3. To frame a government for themselves." Mr. *Burke* endeavors to prove that the principles of the revolution in 1688, so far from warranting any right of this kind, support a doctrine almost diametrically opposite. Mr. *Paine*, in reply, cuts the gordian knot at once, declares the parliament of 1688 to have been down-right usurpers, censures them for having unwisely sent to *Holland* for a King, denies the existence of a British Constitution, and invites the people of *England*, to overturn their present government, and to erect another upon the "broad "basis of national sovereignty, and government "by representation."—As Mr. *Paine* has departed altogether from the principles of the revolution, and has torn up by the roots, all reasoning from the British Constitution, by the denial of its existence, it becomes necessary to examine his work upon the grounds which he has chosen to assume. If we judge of the production from its apparent tendency, we may call it, an address to the English Nation, attempting to prove that they have a right to form a new constitution; that it is expedient for them immediately to exercise that right, and that in the formation of this constitution, they can do no better than to imitate the model set before them by the *French National Assembly*. However immethodical his production is, I believe, the whole of its argumentative part, may be referred to these three points. If the subject were to affect only the British Nation, we might leave them to reason and act for themselves; but, sir, these are concerns equally important to all mankind; and the citizens of *America* are called upon, from high authority to *rally* round the *standard* of this champion of revolutions. I shall therefore now proceed to examine the reasons upon which he founds his opinions relative to each of these points.—

The people of *England* have in common with every other nation, a natural and unalienable right to form a constitution of government, not because a whole nation has a right to do whatever it chooses to do, but because government being instituted for the common security of the natural rights of every individual, it must be liable to alterations whenever it becomes incompetent for that purpose. The right of a people to legislate for succeeding generations derives all its authority from the consent of that posterity who are bound by their laws, and therefore the expressions of perpetuity used by the Parliament of 1688, contain no absurdity—and expressions of a similar nature may be found, in all the constitutions of the *United States*.

But, sir, when this right is thus admitted in its fullest latitude, it must also be admitted that it ought never to be exercised, but in cases of extreme urgency: Every nation has a right as unquestionable to dissolve the bands of civil society, by which they are united, and to return to that state of individual imbecility in which man is supposed to have existed, previous to the formation of the social compact. The people of *America* have been compelled by an unaccountable necessity, distressing in its operation, but glorious in its consequences, to exercise this right, and whenever a nation has no other alternative but the degradation of slavery, or the formidable conflict of a revolution, the generous spirit of freedom will not hesitate a moment in the choice; whether the people of *France* were at the period of their revolution, reduced to that unhappy situation, which rendered it absolutely necessary to overthrow their whole system to its foundations, is a question, upon which the ablest patriots among themselves have differed, and upon which we are inadequate to decide. Whether the people of *England* are now in that calamitous predicament, is a question, more proper for our discussion, and upon which I shall take the liberty to examine the reasoning of Mr. *Paine*.

PUBLICOLA.

THE RETURN.

"KIND heav'n O send him safely back"—we pray'd—
Nor was the intercession urg'd in vain—
The tour perform'd, and millions happy made,
His *Vernon* hails in health its Lord again.

FROM THE QUEBEC HERALD.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CHEESE.

TO farmers who live in the country and keep many cows, it would doubtless be an advantage to know how to make their milk into good cheese; for through the want of that knowledge the dairy women are often at as much pains to spoil their milk by making it into very bad cheese, as they would then be to make it into that which is very good.

Much depends upon having a portion of salt-petre used with common salt in salting the cheese:—If the latter is only used, and a quantity sufficient to keep the cheese sweet is put in, the cheese is apt to be very hard, and to have a biting disagreeable taste; but if not so much is taken, then, when the cheese is drying a putrid fermentation comes on, and the cheese swells up much in the middle, often till it is twice as thick as it was before. If the cheese should now be cut it would be found to send forth a disagreeable stench, and could not be eaten; but if suffered to stand, the fermentation gradually abates, and the cheese falls even lower than it was at first, so as to be concave on both sides: By age such cheeses grow much sweeter than they were when fermenting, yet always retain something of the same disagreeable strong taste. Cheeses that are not salted enough, will be more or less, according to the above description, in proportion as they lack more or less of being salted enough; so that whenever the dairy woman perceives the above appearance in her cheeses, she may know that it is time for her to alter her hand in salting. The people of England have perhaps as many different ways of making cheese as there are different counties in England; which is sufficient to shew that cheese may be good, and yet differ in some respects as to the way of its being made; for the best of cheeses are made in divers parts of England; yet whatever particulars they differ in, they doubtless agree in adopting the use of salt-petre, though perhaps not in the same proportion; for it is well known that cheeses from different parts vary in quality, and yet are all very good.

Cheeses made according to the following recipe have by long experience been found to be of a very excellent quality, and perhaps inferior to none that are made in England:

'Let the runnet be prepared by soaking the calve's bag in cold water, and salting it enough to keep it sweet; to the milk, first made blood warm, add enough of this to turn the milk into a curd in half an hour, which quanti y will soon be found by experience; then heat it as hot as you can well bear your hand in it, and having strained the whey well from it, break or chop the curd to pieces, and to every five pounds of cheese put a tea-spoonfull of salt-petre, and a large table spoonfull of common salt; (it will soon be learned by experience how much milk or curd will produce five pounds of cheese) it must now be put in the press and turned within an hour; kept in the press two days—turn it twice the first day, and once the last.

They should while drying, keep it in a dark room, or otherways keep it from flies.

If any cracks come in them when drying, let them be filled with a paste made of butter and flour to keep the flies from coming at them, if any should get into the room.

Extracts from the Directions of the Philadelphia HUMANE SOCIETY.

TO prevent the fatal effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any kind in warm weather.

1st. Avoid drinking while you are warm, or,

2dly. Drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in your mouth before you swallow it; or

3dly. Grasp the vessel out of which you are about to drink (provided it is made of glass, earthen ware, or metal) for a few minutes, with both your hands, for each of these substances convey off a portion of the heat of the body into the cold liquor, and thereby lessen the danger which arises from the excessive heat of the body, on the one hand, and the coldness of the liquor, on the other; or,

4thly. Wash your hands and face, and rinse your mouth with cold water before you drink. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water hath been produced, the first, and in most instances, the only remedy to be administered is, sixty drops of liquid laudanum, in spirit and water, or warm drink of any kind.

If this should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be given 20 minutes afterwards.

When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum and water, or warm water should be given. Vomits and bleeding should not be used without consulting a physician.

PHILADELPHIA CARPET MANUFACTORY.

AMONGST the many accounts of the flouriſhing ſtate of the infant manufactures of America, it ſeems ſtrange that the Carpet Manufactory has been hitherto ſo little notified. A correſpondent who has lately viſited that eſtabliſhment in the Northern Liberties, informs us, that he has ſeen ſome of the carpets manufactured there by William Peter Sprague, of thoſe durable kind called *Turkey* and *Axminſter*, which ſell at 20 per cent. cheaper that thoſe imported, and nearly as low as Wilton carpeting, but of double its durability.

The carpet made for the Preſident, and others for various perſons, are maſter-pieces of their kind, particularly that for the Senate chamber of the United States. The device wove in the laſt mentioned, is the *Creſt* and *Armorial Atchievements* appertaining to the *United States*. Thirteen Stars forming a conſtellation, diverging from a cloud, occupy the ſpace under the chair of the Vice-Preſident. The AMERICAN EAGLE is diſplayed in the centre, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, in his ſiniſter a bundle of thirteen arrows, and in his beak, a ſcroll inſcribed with the motto, *E pluribus unum*. The whole ſurrounded by a chain formed of thirteen ſhields, emblematic of each State.

The ſides are ornamented with marine and land trophies, and the corners exhibit very beautiful Cornu Copias, ſome filled with olive branches and flowers expreſſive of peace, whilſt others bear fruit and grain, the emblems of plenty.

Under the arms, on the *pole* which ſupports the cap of liberty, is hung the *balance of Juſtice*.

The whole being executed in a capital ſtile, with rich bright colours, has a very fine effect, notwithſtanding the raw materials employed, are of the refuſe and coarſer kind; ſo that this manufactory is an advantage to others by allowing a price for thoſe articles which could not be uſed in the common branches of woolen and tow buſineſs.

Manufactures of all kinds will generally meet with the ſupport of the friends of the country, and this in particular, which already gives employment to a number of poor women and children, will no doubt be encouraged. The article of carpeting is now imported in conſiderable quantities, for which, large ſums are annually exported to Europe; but if due encouragement be afforded, there is every reaſon to believe that it may become an object of exportation.

MADRID, April 1.

THE Archbiſhop of Toledo, in quality of primate of Spain, has addreſſed a paſtoral letter to all the Spaniſh Biſhops, recommending to them to give the moſt generous reception to thoſe French Prelates, whom *perſecution* has already driven, or may hereafter drive into Spain. They already reckon here ſix refugee Biſhops, and many Cures, Cannons, and Prieſts, who have been deſirous of eſcaping from the Revolution in their country.

PARIS, April 23.

Since the reſignation of M. de la Fayette, the converſation of this capital has been engroſſed ſolely by that ſubject. Deputations from different bodies have waited upon the general, to induce him to reſume a ſituation in which he is thought neceſſary, if not for the maintenance of the Conſtitution, at leaſt to fruſtrate the plans of the Ariſtocrats and demagogues. At preſent, hopes are entertained that M. de la Fayette will comply with a wiſh ſo honourable to him, and that he will reſume his poſt.

LONDON, April 21.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Leeds reſigned his office as Secretary of State for the Foreign department.

Oczakow, the Turkiſh town ſo much the object of the Ruſſians, is the capital of a Sanglack, of the ſame name, inhabited by Tartars; it was taken by the Ruſſians in 1737, and all thoſe who reſiſted, put to the ſword: the Ruſſians themſelves loſt 18,000 men in the aſſault. The Turks returned the ſame year with 70,000 men to retake it, but were obliged to retire with the loſs of 20,000.

The language of Mr. Fox on the Canadian Conſtitution, was certainly the moſt boldly Republican that had ever been ſpoken in the Britiſh Senate; and from the complexion of many circumſtances, that cannot eſcape an obſerving mind, it ſhould ſeem that the alarms of Mr. Burke for Democratic plots, would now be much better founded than they were in February, 1790, when he expreſſed them with ſo much energy.

Leopold has eſtabliſhed a commiſſion for the reform of the criminal code in Auſtrian Lombardy, and to the honour of his judgment and liberality let it be mentioned, that he has named as one of the members of that commiſſion, the celebrated Marquis Beccaria, ſo well known in the literary and political world, by his admirable "treatiſe on crimes and puniſhments."

APRIL 23.

Though the queſtion for the total abolition of the ſlave trade is loſt for the preſent, we are happy to hear it will be brought foward in another ſhape, ſo as to go to many interior regulations, before the cloſe of this ſeſſion.

The Gazettes by the laſt French mail aſſirm, that the Turks are to cede Egypt to England, in conſideration of the interpoſition of our miniſtry, to oblige the Empreſs to accede to the terms of a reaſonable peace!

A Society of Gentlemen of the Revolution and Conſtitutionrl Societies, have raiſed, by ſubſcription, a ſufficient ſum for the purchaſe of 25,000 of that moſt admirable Treatiſe, written by Mr. Paine, "entitled the Rights of Man," which they mean to diſtribute gratis, viz. 7000 in this metropolis, 10,000 in England, Wales, and Scotland, and 8000 in Ireland.

The various ſtates in Europe that groan under the tyranny of the Turks, formerly contained 20,000,000 of ſouls—oppreſſion and ſavage barbarity hath reduced them to leſs than 7,000,000. Their whole government is one ſyſtem of cruelty and enormity, from the Grand Seignior to the meaneſt Janniſſary.

APRIL 28.

The remains of Dr. Price were interred on Tueſday laſt, at the Burial Ground, in Bunhill Fields, between one and two at noon; the corpſe in a hearſe with ſix horſes, was followed by 20 mourning coaches of his family and immediate friends, after which a train of thirty gentlemen's carriages followed, containing many public characters, who attended out of reſpect to his memory; among others were obſerved, the Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope, Count Zenobio, W. Smith, Eſq. Thomas Rogers, Eſq. Samuel Vaughan, Eſq. Samuel Baddington, Eſq. John Hollis, Eſq. Bays Cotton, Eſq. William Stone, Eſq. and many other gentlemen of the Revolution and Conſtitutional Societies.

The Pall was ſupported by—
The Rev. Hugh Worthington,
The Rev. Samuel Palmer,
The Rev. Thomas Taylor,
The Rev. R. Harris, D. D.
The Rev. A. Rees, D. D.
The Rev. Joſeph Prieſtly, L. L. D.

And a diſcourſe was delivered at the grave by the Rev. Andrew Kippis, D. D. but from the weakneſs of his voice was very imperfectly heard by the ſurrounding ſpectators.

The total amount of gold, coined during the preſent reign, in guineas, half guineas, and quarter guineas, is 45,639,269l. 8s. 6d. and in ſilver, coined during the ſame time, 68,609l. 9s. 2d.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following little Poem was written as a teſtimony of the Author's reſpect for the talents of Mr. RALPH EARL, *a Painter of the ſchool of* WEST, *and one whom nothing but misfortune has hindered from making a conſpicuous figure among the great artiſts in the profeſſion of Painting.*

A FRAGMENT.

* * * * * * * * * * * * With ſteady hand,
There EARL marks out the deep-expreſſive line.
Fix'd o'er the work intent, the colours ſpread—
Thro the thin white deep bluſhes now the red;
And here the violet, mingling with the blue,
Spreads looſe in flowing folds of azure-ſhining hue.

* With form embodied, Force, and Vigour ſtand;
And Eloquence extends the hand;
And ſober Tho't contracts his brow;
And Sadneſs wipes the tears that flow
In ſoftly-ſympathetic woe.

Still at his touch new forms ariſe;
The ſoul ſits ſparkling in the eyes;
Speech opes the lips; the throbbing heart
Seems thro the ſwelling breaſt to ſtart;
The turgid muſcles aid the vivid ſtrife,
And all the form burſts trembling into life.

+ Simplicity, with ardent gaze,
Stands fix'd in deep amaze;
And agitated Rapture lifts his trembling hands;
Bent o'er the piece young Genius ſtands;
While Tenderneſs, with tearful eye,
Strives to ſuppreſs the riſing ſigh;
And Superſtition lifts the affrighted cry.

ELLA.

* *Refering to ſeveral Paintings by Mr.* EARL.
\+ *The effect which the ſight of them produces on different characters.*

BOSTON, June 11.

"*At a Meeting of the* SOCIETY *for* CONSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION, *held in London*, March 23, 1791.

"RESOLVED,

"THAT the thanks of this Society be given to Mr. THOMAS PAINE, for his moſt maſterly Book, intitled The *Rights of Man*; in which not only the malevolent ſophiſtry of hireling ſcribblers is detected and expoſed to merited ridicule, but many of the moſt important and beneficial political truths are ſtated, in a manner ſo irreſiſtably convincing, as to promiſe the acceleration of that not very diſtant period, when uſurping Borough Sellers, and profligate Borough Buyers, ſhall be deprived of what they impudently dare to call their property; the choice of the Repreſentatives of the People.

"The Conſtitutional Society cannot help expreſſing their ſatisfaction, that ſo valuable a publication has proceeded from a Member of that Society; and they ſincerely hope, that the people of England will give that attention to the ſubject diſcuſſed in Mr. *Paine*'s Treatiſe, which their manifeſt importance ſo juſtly deſerves.

"*Reſolved*, That the foregoing Reſolution, and all future proceedings of this Society, be regularly tranſmitted by the Secretary, to all our correſponding Conſtitutional Societies in England, Scotland, and France.

"DANIEL ADAMS, *Secretary*."

FLEMINGTON, *Hunterdon County, (N. J.)* June 1, 1791.

This day the High Sheriff of the county aſſiſted by the managers, viz. Meſſrs. William Chamberlin, Thomas Stout, Eſq. and Joſeph Atkinſon, and a very great number of inhabitants from all parts of the country aſſembled on the occaſion—with ſentiments of real joy, laid the firſt ſtone of Hunterdon County Court Houſe, appointed by law to be erected in this town: M. James Alexander generouſly made a donation of the ground to the public to eſtabliſh this much deſired building—and the following is a copy of the inſcription on the foundation ſtone.

IN THE YEAR OF CHRIST,
1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT
of the United States of
AMERICA:
happily ruling with the eſteem of
ALL MEN.
WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.
GOVERNOR
OF THE STATE OF
NEW-JERSEY.
With the concurrence of the
Council and Aſſembly,
and the unanimous voice of the free citizens of
HUNTERDON COUNTY,
have generouſly founded this
BUILDING,
for the adminiſtration of juſtice, the
protection of innocence, and
upholding the rights of mankind.
JAMES KINSEY, ESQ.
Chief Judge.
ISAAC SMITH and JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq's.
Aſſociate Judges.
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD ESQ.
Attorney-General.
ELISHA BOUDINOT, ESQ. Clerk
of the Circuits.
JOSEPH READING, ESQ. one of the Juſtices
of the Court of Common Pleas.
SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Clerk of the Court.
WILLIAM LOWREY, Eſq. Sheriff.
May the Almighty God proſper
This undertaking,
and influence the hearts of all ruling with
mercy, juſtice and equity,
and bleſs
the inhabitants of
HUNTERDON COUNTY.

WINCHESTER, June 11.

A letter from a gentleman in the territory of the United States, ſouth of the Ohio, dated May 19, 1791, ſays, "Governor Blount is very induſtrious, and leaves no ſtone unturned to bring on a treaty with the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

Should it take place, it will be the largeſt and moſt general treaty that has been held with them ſince the revolution, as the heads of the whole nation have promiſed to attend. There has juſt been held one of the longeſt Talks, on the ſubject of the treaty, that has been for a number of years. M'Gillivray has been conſulted much on this buſineſs—his yellow brethren conſider him as one of the greateſt and wiſeſt of men—he adviſes them ſtrongly to treat; but, in the midſt of theſe favorable appearances, ſome recent depredations have been committed on the frontiers—two men on Beaver-Creek, who were out in ſearch of their horſes, and two miners on Cumberland mountain, have lately fallen victims to ſavage barbarity.—Nineteen horſes have alſo been ſtolen out of Cumberland ſettlement. It is not known to what nation the Indians who committed theſe depredations belong."

MR. FENNO,

I have the pleaſure to encloſe to you an account of the attentions paid to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, by the Citizens of the Village of Saliſbury, North-Carolina, which pleaſe publiſh in your paper, and oblige,

Sir, your obedient ſervant, A. T.

SALISBURY, May 30.

THIS morning the Preſident of the United States arrived in this town, on his return from the ſtate of Georgia. He was met at the county line, and conducted to his lodgings by a large number of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen of the town and country, together with Capt. Stokes's company of cavalry, completely equipped and uniformed. At the ſkirt of the town he was ſaluted by about forty boys in uniform, who had choſen officers, and arranged themſelves for that purpoſe. At the Court-houſe he was ſaluted by the artillery company as he paſſed, and when it was announced that he had entered his lodgings, the braſs ſix pound pieces were diſcharged fifteen times. He entered the town on horſeback, and frequently, in the courſe of the day, gave the people opportunities of ſeeing him. After he had taken ſome refreſhment, he was waited upon by the Hon. Mr. Steele, the Hon. Judge Macay, and Max. Chambers, Eſq. magiſtrate of police, with a number of other gentlemen, who preſented him with the following Addreſs:

The ADDRESS of the INHABITANTS of SALISBURY,
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE have the honor to ſignify to you the joy which your preſence, after a tedious journey, affords to the inhabitants of this place. Words are wanting to expreſs the gratitude we owe to heaven for continuing your life, on which our national glory and

domeſtic tranquility, even at this day, ſeem ſuſpended. Situated at a remote diſtance from the ſeat of government, deriving no advantage from the eſtabliſhment of poſt-roads, and deſtitute of regular information, we are ſometimes at a loſs to form proper opinions of national meaſures; but we nevertheleſs boaſt, that we have been and ſtill are zealouſly attached to order, and effective government. And having been ranked with thoſe who ſuffered in the late war, we pledge ourſelves to be amongſt the foremoſt to maintain and perpetuate the federal government. That your life, juſtly dear to the people of this country, a life precious, an ornament to human nature, and a bleſſing to the United States of America, may long be preſerved, is the fervent and unanimous prayer of the people of this village.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

To the INHABITANTS *of the* TOWN *of* SALISBURY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR expreſſions of ſatisfaction on my arrival in Saliſbury, are received with pleaſure, and thanked with ſincerity. The intereſt which you are pleaſed to take in my perſonal welfare, excites a ſenſibility proportioned to your goodneſs. While I make the moſt grateful acknowledgment for that goodneſs, allow me to obſerve that your own determination, co-operating with that of your fellow-citizens throughout the union, to maintain and perpetuate the federal government, affords a better aſſurance of order and effective government with their concomitants private and public proſperity, than the beſt meant endeavors of any individual could give. Our national glory, and our domeſtic tranquility, can never be tarniſhed or diſturbed, while they are guarded by wiſe laws founded in public virtue. Among the meaſures which an enlightened and patriotic legiſlature will purſue to preſerve them, I doubt not the means of diffuſing uſeful information will be duly conſidered. My beſt wiſhes for the proſperity of your village, and for your individual happineſs, are ſincerely offered.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

After the Preſident had delivered the anſwer, the gentlemen of the town conducted him to Mr. Hughs's, where an elegant dinner was prepared for the occaſion. On his way to dinner, he paſſed through great crouds of people who had collected for the purpoſe of ſeeing their illuſtrious and revered Chief Magiſtrate. He bowed reſpectfully to the people, and paſſing the artillery company he was again ſaluted with a diſcharge of the pieces, followed by three cheers—*Long live the Preſident! Long live the Preſident! Long live the Preſident!*—At dinner the Preſident was chearful, and appeared highly pleaſed with the appearance of the upper country.

After dinner the following toaſts were given, and every toaſt accompanied by a diſcharge of the artillery.

1. The government of the United States.
2. The Governor and State of North-Carolina. (By the Preſident)
3. The conſtitutional liberty of the people.
4. The committee of Congreſs who reported the declaration of Independence.
5. May Congreſs take effectual meaſures to keep alive the military ſpirit of America.
6. May Congreſs take early and effectual meaſures to diſſeminate political knowledge
7. May harmony ſubſiſt between the federal and ſtate governments.
8. The agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the United States.
9. The European powers in alliance with the United States.
10. May the French revolution terminate favorably to liberty.
11. May the ſervices of General Greene be remembered with gratitude by the people of the Southern States.
12. May reaſon, and not the ſword, terminate all national diſputes.
13. May the officers in every department have a ſacred regard to national juſtice.
14. The friends of religion, morality and uſeful knowledge.

(Here the Preſident retired—and the next toaſt was,)

15. GEORGE WASHINGTON—*Long may he live.*

The whole was conducted with decorum; and feſtivity and joy were ſeen on every face. He was eſcorted to the river next morning by the gentlemen who dined with him, and the company of cavalry. At parting he made a ſhort addreſs to the military company, and took leave of the other gentlemen in the moſt polite and affectionate manner. That evening (Tueſday, 31ſt May) at four o'clock, he reached Salem*. He was received at the bridge by the people of the place, and conducted into town with a compleat band of muſic playing before him. On his arrival the bells rung, and the church organs played almoſt the whole of the night. Next day he ſet out to view the battle ground at Guilford Court-houſe.

* *Moravian-Town.*

Philadelphia, June 22.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, arrived in perfect health at Mount Vernon on Sunday the twelfth inſtant.

M. de TERNANT, an officer of diſtinguiſhed merit, who ſerved in America the laſt war, it is ſaid, is appointed miniſter plenipotentiary from the Court of France to the United States, and may be expected here in a few weeks.

The Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, arrived in town on Sunday laſt, from a tour to the Eaſtward.

By an arrival at New-York accounts are received from Europe to the 2d May; They ſtate that the victorious army of the Empreſs of Ruſſia is within a few days march of Conſtantinople.

There has been a ſtrong rumour of peace; in conſequence of which the Britiſh funds got up—but the general tenor of the ſpeculations on the ſubject abate that idea, and ſpeak confidently of war with Ruſſia. The Spaniſh navy is ſaid to be in the higheſt order, and they are getting their gallies ready—the Engliſh ſay, to aſſiſt them againſt Catharine;—who, they alſo ſay, is manœuvreing to patch up a ſeparate peace with the Porte. The head of the late Grand Vizir was, on the 19th of February, ſtuck upon a *pole* and publickly expoſed—a *pleaſant* circumſtance for a Britiſh pun.

The Royaliſts of Paris, the Engliſh ſay, lament the death of Mirabeau; if there is any truth in this, it is at leaſt enigmatical.——The King of France, who intended to paſs Eaſter at St. Cloud, was ſtopt in his carriage as he was ſetting out, by the populace, and forced to return—Upon this he wrote a letter to the National Aſſembly, requeſting admittance to the houſe, which being granted, he delivered a ſpeech, which was replied to in an affectionate manner, by the Preſident. It was ſaid the King had poſtponed his intended journey to St. Cloud, altho he perſiſted in his ſpeech in going there—It is further ſaid he has diſmiſſed ſeveral perſons about him, that were inimical to the Revolution—M. de la Fayette has actually reſigned, and it was feared other reſignations would take place in conſequence. Still all was peace and tranquility at Paris when the laſt accounts arrived.

Other accounts, by the ſame channel, further inform——That the Ruſſian cabinet wiſhing to be aſſured of the diſpoſition of Spain at the preſent juncture, ſent a courier extraordinary to Madrid for that purpoſe; the anſwer from Spain was ſatisfactory, and attended with promiſes of every good office in favor of Ruſſia; that fourteen millions of piaſters in gold and ſilver are expected by Spain, to arrive from Mexico and Peru—That the Turks are making vigorous preparations for a fourth campaign; the talk of a ſeparate peace between Ruſſia and the Porte ſtill continues—the private baggage of the King of Pruſſia is ſent off to his army—the duke of York was on the point of ſetting out for the continent to join the Pruſſian forces; that inſurrections have taken place in Macedonia and Epirus, the inhabitants endeavoring to throw off the Turkiſh yoke; that the laſt diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet conſiſting of 36 ſail took its departure from Conſtantinople the 17th March; that his Gallic Majeſty has choſen Count Montmorency, an avowed enemy to the preſent conſtitution, to be his confeſſor.

M. de la Fayette continues inflexible as to his reſignation—tho' fifty-four, out of the ſixty battalions of the national guards have urged him to reſume the command. Great diſturbances have taken place in the country of Avignon.—The Daniſh Eaſt-India company like all others on the continent has failed.

The newſpapers have given accounts of a league of German Princes that made certain repreſentations to the National Aſſembly to obtain a modification of ſome decrees which, they complained, infringed on their rights. Commiſſioners we now hear from undoubted authority were appointed by the National Aſſembly to confer with theſe German Princes, and amicably ſettle their claims. The commiſſioners have been ſucceſsful in their negociations, and fulfilled the object of their appointment. The Princes on certain ſtipulated terms have agreed to give up their claims. Mr. de Ternant, the gentleman who is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of France to the United States, was one of the commiſſioners. *Gen. Adv.*

Knowledge or education is to the mind, what the natural ſun is to the world—it enlightens, improves, and expands the human ſoul. If education then may be juſtly compared to that glorious luminary who ſheds his benignant influences on all, what a forcible idea is impreſſed on the contemplative benevolent boſom, of the juſtice, and indiſpenſable neceſſity and importance of diffuſing the rays of inſtruction and knowledge on all the members of the community. The goſpel is preached to all, and whoſoever will may come and partake of the bleſſing—but may not this be juſtly compared to building without laying a proper foundation? If the baſis of a good conſtitution of body is laid in infancy, how much more requiſite is it that the foundation of virtue ſhould be laid by an early education. Learning, like liberty, ſhould be the natural inheritance of our children, whether rich or poor. This can only be the caſe to a competent degree, by ordaining that ſchools and inſtructors ſhall be appointed ſufficient to inſtruct *all*, and paid out of the treaſury of the corporation. The town of Providence, in the State of Rhode Iſland, has lately ſet an example which is worthy of the imitation of every community, whether large or ſmall, viz.

"That a ſufficient number of ſchoolmaſters, to inſtruct *all the children in town*, ſhould be appointed, and that their ſalaries ſhould be paid out of the town treaſury; a propoſition that received an almoſt unanimous approbation—and a number of the moſt opulent gentlemen who will pay largely to the ſupport of this eſtabliſhment, have intereſted themſelves warmly in its favor."

Can any thing reflect higher honor on the human character, than ſuch benevolence and genuine patriotiſm?

ADVICES FROM QUEBEC.

On the 30th April, his Excellency the Governor of Quebec gave his aſſent to an act to reward *Samuel Hopkins*, *Angus Macdonnell*, and others, for their inventions of two new and improved methods of making Pot and Pearl Aſhes.

The Biſhop of Canada, and his Clergy, for the encouragement of induſtry, have aboliſhed holidays.

The new conſtitution for Canada appears to be a popular meaſure in that province.

On the 22d May none of the conſtant trading veſſels had arrived at Quebec.

Notwithſtanding the Decree of the National Aſſembly, the duty on our oil to be paid in France, will prove a complete prohibition.

The motion made in the Houſe of Repreſentives of Maſſachuſetts, to ſubſcribe to the Bank of the United States, has been negatived by a large majority.

A PREDICTION.

In the 54th letter of *Doctor Goldſmith's Citizen of the World*, is the following memorable remark:

"As the *Swedes* are making concealed approaches to deſpotiſm, the French on the other hand, are imperceptibly vindicating themſelves into *Freedom*, I cannot help thinking that the genius of Liberty has entered that kingdom in diſguiſe. *If they have but two or three weak Monarchs more ſucceſſively, the maſk will be laid aſide*, and the *country will once more be free!*"

One, among a thouſand inſtances which may be produced, of that ſuperior combination of cauſes and effects, which are almoſt appropriate to an obſerving, penetrating mind.—If men will but *think*, they will think out their political ſalvation.

THE PATRIOT.

TRUTH for his motto, Virtue for his friend,
His Country's happineſs his only end—
To Freedom, and her friends he'll firm adhere,
Tho' frauds and factions ſhake the ſolid ſphere.

YALE-COLLEGE, JUNE 14th, 1791.

☞ THE Public are hereby informed, that the annual Prize of NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Eſq. is adjudged to a Compoſition entitled, "An Eſſay on the religious Opinions of Mankind, and their Effects on Manners and Morality," written by SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, a Senior Sophiſter in this College.

EZRA STILES, Preſident.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Schooner James,	Darrell,	Charleſton,
Brig Maria,	Hopkins,	Boſton,
—— Peggy,	Deſſart,	Corunna,
—— Betſey,	Watſon,	Gibraltar,
Ship Riſing Sun,	Decaton,	Madeira,
Brig George,	Fowler,	ditto.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

☞ The concluding lines in the Sonnet handed us laſt week are obſcure—the author is requeſted to remove that objection, and they ſhall appear.

☞ *Securities as in our laſt.*

Intelligence-Office,

In FOURTH-STREET, ſecond Door below Market-Street.

FRANCIS WHITE

BUYS and Sells on Commiſſion all kinds of Public Securities and Paper Monies.

Tranſacts buſineſs for thoſe who have claims on the United States, or againſt either of the States, particularly for the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners, and others who have ſerved in or about the late American Army, or for their legal Heirs, Adminiſtrators, Attornies, &c.

Certificates and ſuch Paper Monies furniſhed for country people and others, who have to make payments to the Pennſylvania Loan or Land Offices, as will paſs equal to ſpecie, and their warrants, patents, &c. paſſed through the different offices.

Money borrowed or loaned, and diſcounts procured for bills, bonds, and notes of hand, with or without depoſits.

Houſes, Farms, Lands, Lots, bought and ſold, and Houſes, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging, rented or ſet, or procured for Strangers or others.

Reputable Characters of either ſex, and of any profeſſion, out of Place, may hear of Employ—and Families, Merchants, Travellers and others, be ſupplied with ſuitable domeſtics.

Thoſe at a diſtance who may addreſs on either the above ſubjects, their letters being poſt paid, will be duly attended to, by

FRANCIS WHITE.

Philad. June 22, 1791. (ep tf)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT, } Executors.
M. R. WILLKINGS,

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Editor, price ¼th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the moſt important Subjects,

Reſpecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.

Written in Holland in the year 1780,

By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

ON PITY.

BY GENERAL BURGOYNE.

SOFT PITY never leaves the gentle breaſt,
Where LOVE has been receiv'd the welcome gueſt,
As wandering ſaints poor huts have ſacred made,
He hallows every heart he once has ſway'd;
And when his preſence we no longer ſhare,
He leaves COMPASSION as a relic there.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES.

[CONTINUED.]

No. X.

ARRET of the King's Council of State, prohibiting the importation of foreign whale and ſpermacæti oil into his kingdom, 28th September, 1788.

Extract from the Regiſters of the Council of State.

THE King having taken information on the ſucceſs attending the whale fiſhery, and the proſpect of its greater proſperity within his kingdom, and his Majeſty being willing to grant a ſpecial protection to this important fiſhery which has juſt commenced in France, and which may become an abundant ſource of riches, while at the ſame time it affords to the marine a nurſery for ſeamen of great conſequence to the ſervice of the ſtate—his Majeſty has conceived that the prohibition of foreign oil would be the moſt beneficial encouragement that could be granted to this branch of induſtry. Being willing to provide accordingly, and having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, Counſellor of State and Ordinary to the Council of Diſpatches, and to the Royal Council of Finances and Commerce, the King being preſent in his Council, has ordained, and does ordain, that, computing from the day of publiſhing the preſent artet, the introduction of foreign whale and ſpermacæti oils ſhall be prohibited throughout his dominions. His Majeſty commands and orders the Duke de Penthievre, Admiral of France, the Intendants and Commiſſiaries throughout the provinces, the Commiſſaries deputed for the obſervation of the ordinances in the Admiralties, the officers of the Admiralties, Maſters of Ports, Judges of Treaties, and all others whom it may concern, to aſſiſt in the execution of the preſent arret, which ſhall be regiſtered in the offices of the ſaid Admiralties, read, publiſhed and poſted wherever it ſhall appear neceſſary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majeſty being preſent, held at Verſailles, 28th September, 1788.

(Signed) LA LUZERNE.

No. XI.

ARRET of the King's Council of State, excepting whale and other fiſh oil, and alſo whalebone, the product of the fiſheries of the United States of America, from the prohibition contained in the arret of the 28th of September laſt.

DECEMBER 7th, 1788.

Extract from the Regiſters of the Council of State.

THE King having taken information on the arret pronounced in his council the 28th December laſt, prohibiting the importation of whale oil and ſpermacæti, the produce of foreign fiſheries, into the kingdom, obſerving that oil made from ſea calves and other fiſh, and ſea animals, not being comprehended in the ſaid arret, a fraudulent importation of whale oil might take place under the name of the aforeſaid oils; and that on the other hand it might be inferred from the tenor of the ſaid arret, that oils the produce of the fiſheries of United States were prohibited: And his Majeſty wiſhing to remove every doubt on this head, to provide therefore for the ſame, having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, Counſellor of State in ordinary, and of the Council of Diſpatches and royal Council of Finances and Commerce, the King being preſent in his Council, has ordained and does ordain, that reckoning from the firſt day of April next, oil made from ſea calves, and from fiſh and other ſea animals, produced from foreign fiſheries, as well as whale-bone produced in like manner from the ſaid foreign fiſheries, ſhall be prohibited from importation into the kingdom, without permitting the ſaid prohibition nevertheleſs to extend either to the ſaid kinds of oils, or to the ſaid whale oils and ſpermacæti, or the whale-bone produced from the fiſheries of the United States of America, and imported directly into France in French veſſels, or thoſe belonging to the ſubjects of the ſaid United States; which ſhall continue to be proviſionally admitted, agreeable to the firſt and third article of the arret of the 29th of December laſt; on condition however, that the captains of the ſaid veſſels belonging to the United States, bring with them certificates from the Conſuls of France reſiding in the ports of the ſaid United States, or where theſe cannot be obtained, from the Magiſtrates of the places where the embarkation of the ſaid oil ſhall be made, for the purpoſe of proving that the cargo of the ſaid veſſels is the produce of the fiſheries carried on by the citizens of the United States; which certificates ſhall be preſented to the Officers of the Admiralty, alſo to the Commiſſioners of the Farms, in the ports of France where it ſhall be landed, to be mentioned in the port of their arrival.

His Majeſty commands and orders the Duke de Penthievre, Admiral of France, the Intendants and Commiſſaries throughout the provinces, the Commiſſary appointed to obſerve the ordinances of the Admiralty, the Officers of the Admiralty, Maſters of Ports, Judges of Treaties, and all others whom it may concern; to aſſiſt in the execution of the preſent Arret, which ſhall be regiſtered in the offices of the ſaid Admiralties, read, publiſhed and poſted wherever it may appear neceſſary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majeſty being preſent, held at Verſailles the ſeventh of December, 1788.

(Signed) LA LUZERNE.

(To be continued.)

An account of VESSELS from foreign Ports, and of Coaſting Veſſels entered at the Cuſtom-houſe of the Port of New-York, from the 1ſt day of January to the 4th of June, 1791.

Ships	37	
Packets	6	
Brigs	105	
Snows	4	
Schooners	61	
Sloops	55	
	268	
Coaſters	368	*Total*, 636

ANECDOTE.

AN Iriſhman, at an aſſize in Cork, was arraigned for felony before Judge Monteney—he was aſked who he would be tried by—"By no one, by J——s," ſaid he. The Jailor told him he muſt ſay "By God and his Country." "Faith that I wont (replied Paddy) I do not like that at all at all, for God knows all about the matter, and ſo my dear I will be tried by his Lordſhip the Judge, and my Country."

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING completed the ſecond volume of this Gazette, its patrons, and the public at large, are informed that it will be proſecuted on its original plan, with every improvement that friendſhip and ingenuity may ſuggeſt.

The price of this Gazette, (publiſhed Wedneſdays and Saturdays,) is Three Dollars per annum—one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

The utmoſt punctuality is obſerved in tranſmitting the papers to ſubſcribers: The Editor thinks there is the faireſt proſpect that Information from the ſeat of government, to the extremes of the Union, will in future circulate with greater facility and certainty, than through the paſt winter.—Additional ſubſcriptions from all parts of the Union are therefore ſolicited.

This volume contains the laws of the two laſt ſeſſions of Congreſs—the journal and debates of the houſe of Repreſentatives—reports of the heads of departments—beſides a greater variety of original communications immediately connected with the intereſts of the United States, than any other periodical publication.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctual payments received from a great proportion of his ſubſcribers—ſome arrearages remain—which he is confident will very ſpeedily be diſcharged.

Payments may be made to the ſeveral perſons of whom the papers are received.

Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, will be inſerted in this Gazette, three times, *for one dollar—ſubſequent inſertions, twenty-five cents each; larger advertiſements in proportion: No vehicle in the United States gives ſo immediate a circulation—and the number of each impreſſion is at preſent fourteen hundred.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price Six Shillings)
BY CAREY, STEWART, & Co.
No. 22, North Front-Street,

A TREATISE
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF
RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.
BY M. NECKER.

Extracts from the Monthly Review, vol. 78, page 598.
De l'importance des opinions religieuſes. By M. NECKER.

"THE offering here made at the ſhrine of religion, by a man of buſineſs, a man of true political wiſdom, and a man of the world, in the city of Paris, is *a curious phenomenon.*—It is alſo a noble one—and gives M. Necker, who has been long eſteemed for his great capacity, literary merit, and eminent virtues, *a new and diſtinguiſhed title to the veneration of the public.* It has been this virtuous man's deſtiny to arrive at eminence in every line that he has purſued, from the counting houſe to the threſhold of the cabinet, And it is impoſſible, if we read the work before us with candour and attention, not to ſee that both his head and his heart make a *diſtinguiſhed and affecting appearance in the cauſe of religion.*

Vol. 80, page 370.

"We rejoice to ſee *this excellent work* naturalized here—and it ought to be tranſlated into every European language." (4t)

To be diſpoſed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In various LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;
Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Procopius, Euſebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Ariſtotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæſar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Epictetus, Heſiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iſocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Auſonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *Catalogues may be had, and further particulars learned, at the Book-Store of Meſſrs.* RICE and Co. *Market-Street. Catalogues are alſo ſtitched up with the AMERICAN MUSEUM, for April.*

June 1, 1791. (e2w)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL
Lottery Tickets,

Claſs SECOND, to be had at the ſame place.
May 28, 1791. (eptf)

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands.

JOHN H. HALL.
Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS by the death of JOHN GEBBIE, the Partnerſhip of GEBBIE and ELLIS is diſſolved. The ſubſcriber, ſurviving co-partner and adminiſtrator of ſaid deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who have any demands againſt their late firm, to ſend forward their accounts for ſettlement as ſoon as convenient; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, by bond, note, or book-account, are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge the ſame without delay.

CHARLES ELLIS.
Burlington, June 7, 1791. (ep 2w)

This day publiſhed, Price 6d.
And to be ſold by the EDITOR, and the Bookſellers of this City,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA,
On the Subject of the old and new BANK.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

A CARD.

JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil Liſt, and the Public—wiſhes they may be informed that he has received a very handſome ASSORTMENT of the beſt choſen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to diſpoſe of (at wholeſale or retail) on ſo low terms as muſt make it an *object* to *cuſtomers*.—Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of
Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE,	MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER,	ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE,	JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-houſe of Meſſrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchaſed of them in ſaid Lottery.

Tickets in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

This day is publiſhed,
By THOMAS LANG, No. 21, Church-Alley, and ſold by all the Bookſellers, (Price 3-8 of a Dollar)

The Catechiſm of Nature;
For the Uſe of CHILDREN.
By DOCTOR MARTINET,
Profeſſor of Philoſophy at Zutphen.
TRANSLATED FROM THE DUTCH.
"*Read* NATURE—*Nature is a friend to* TRUTH."

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*